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## Ex-State Department Officer To Speak at Bethel on Asia

A man whose list of experiences reads like a book of recent history will be in Mishawaka Friday, to give a lecture at Bethel College, as part of the school's music-lecture series.

He is Roger Hilsman, former Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, and former Special Assistant to The Executive Officer of the Central Intelligence Agency. His topic will be "Asia — Its Problems Inside and Outside." He will speak at 8:15 p.m. Friday in Goodman Auditorium.

At present, Hilsman leads a quiet life as a professor of government at Columbia University, New York, New York. But his life was anything but quiet when he became involved in foreign affairs that shook the world after President John F. Kennedy appointed him to succeed W. Averell Harriman as Assistant Secretary of State in 1963. Hilsman held this post during the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam and the coup against President Diem; the dispute between Malaysia and Indonesia; the Communist aggression in Laos; and the violent quarrel between Communist China and the Soviet Union. In 1962, Hilsman made the first official United States statement on the Sino-Soviet dispute, and he followed this in December of 1963 with the first major policy statement in recent years on Communist China.

### Analyzes World Crises

Earlier, Hilsman served the government as director of the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research. In this position he analyzed world crisis as a guide to national policy and conducted research for long-term planning. He was also a trouble shooter, traveling to South Vietnam, where his personal experience as a guerrilla fighter was invaluable; to Laos; and to India in the wake of the



ROGER HILSMAN

Chinese Communist attack. He was the first man in the State Department to learn that the Soviets had sent missiles to Cuba, and he and his intelligence bureau played an important role in the dramatic developments that led to President Kennedy's famous stand against then Soviet Premier Khrushchev.

Hilsman resigned as Assistant Secretary of State in March, 1964, to assume his present post at Columbia. This change was typical of his career, which has vibrated between the worlds of scholarship and teaching, and the world of government and military service. A 1943 graduate of West Point Military Academy, he was commissioned as a second lieutenant and assigned to the Far East, where he joined the famed Merrill's Marauders. He received a near fatal wound, but after his recovery he was

moved to the Office of Strategic Services, and commanded a guerrilla battalion operating behind enemy lines. After the war, he was reassigned to Washington, first as Assistant Chief for Far East intelligence operations of the OSS, and later to the CIA post.

### Earns Degrees at Yale

From 1947 to 1950, he studied at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., where he earned degrees of master of arts and a doctorate in international politics. The Korean War then resulted in his recall to government service, and from 1950 to 1953 he served as a NATO planning officer in London and Frankfurt, Germany.

The author of numerous articles on foreign affairs and national defense, Hilsman has also written several books, including "Strategic Intelligence and National Decisions," (1956) (chosen for the permanent White House collection in 1962), "Alliance Policy in the Cold War," (1959) and "The Guerrilla—And How to Fight Him," (1962).

In "Asia: Its Problems Inside and Outside", Hilsman combines his years of study and research with his first hand knowledge of the Far East to present a many-faceted picture of the world so little known to many Americans. He describes the economic and political problems facing the various Asian nations and shows how these countries are dealing with them. He also reveals how the United States has been—and can continue to be constructive in helping these nations work out their own solutions.

Against this background, he discusses the ideological and power struggles between Russia and Red China, and indicates how these struggles affect the entire world. Because of his own experience in guerrilla warfare, he sheds new light on the problems of dealing with the Com-

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unist guerrillas and outlines an entire program — military, political, and economic — for combating their influence.

### Clarifies U.S. Interest

Hilsman also clarifies why this country's interest must lie in helping the nations of Southeast Asia defend themselves against the encroachment of Communism and why this policy must extend to all the countries in the Pacific, including Australia. His part in policy planning for South Vietnam and his own trips to that country enable him to speak authoritatively about this trouble spot, which still remains an enigma to the Western world.